PPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Richelley-Mand MBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Vintage OF XERRE-THE

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-LOVE AND LOVALEY-THE BURYON'S THEATRE. Chamberseirest—Wandering Min-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Gams or Love-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Breadway-Name STUART

WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Breadway-ETRIOPIAN PER-BOOKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway-THE HIBERNIA, BY MES. THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DIGHAMA OF THE BATTLE

New York, Wednesday, October 10, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax last evening, with intelligence from Europe to the 29th ult. The news from the seat of war is very interesting. Active operations had been reallies attacked the Russian infantry, and the latter retreated to the heights over Rusta. The allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and had 30,000 on fortifying the Russian flank. The Russians were fortifying in the north part of Sebastopol, and erecting new batteries. Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basin alled up. The Russian loss in the recent assault is stated to have been eighteen thousand men. From Asia we learn that the garrison at Kars were in great want, and were eating horse fiesh. The Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and were at Malsgulemia. The Baltic fiest will winter at Kiel. In Liverpool cotton had declined †d. No change had taken place in breadstuffs. Consols were at 88 7-16ths for account, and 88\frac{1}{2} for money.

The market for breadstuffs still continued firm

shough with some reduction in the aggregate

amount of sales. Common and medium grades of flour, on which the purchases have chiefly run, on foreign account, were from 124c. a 25c. per barrel higher, while high grades of extra, though firm, did not improve in a corresponding ratio. Prime qualities of wheat, in sound shipping order, were carce and higher, and in some cases commanded extreme prices, while inferior to good ordinary lots were less animated, and closed without the advance laimed for higher grades. The sales footed up between 75,000 and 80,000 bushels, to arrive and on the spot. The highest figure obtained was for 4,000 bushels extra Canadian white, at \$2 36, and the highest price for a lot of prime Southern white was \$2 25, while inferior parcels of white ruled considerably below these figures. Fair to prime Southern red sold at \$1 90 a \$2 05, and prime Western white at \$2 20. Corn was better, and closed at 90c. a 91c. for good sound Western mixed. Pork was lower, with sales of new mess at \$21 75 a \$22 25. A sale of 337 bbls. refined sugars were made by auction, the particulars of which are given in another column. A cargo of 3,000 bags Rio coffee, per Reindeer, was sold on private terms. There was a new phase manifested in the hemp market. It seems that the article at St. Louis had become scarce, and receipts being very light, prices had advanced to \$160 for dew rotted, and \$212 for dressed, which caused holders here to withdraw from the market and wait for higher prices. Private telegraphic despatches have noted an occurrence of frost at Macon and several other points in the cotton region of the South, but the season being so far advanced little apprehensions are felt from its advent. The closing steady. Freights, though less active without change in quotations. Though the sales of wheat and flour were unexpectedly large during the past three days, yet we are led to believe, and are sustained in that belief by sound business men in the trade, that the aggre. gate sales have been largely exaggerated in some quarters, and an imposing array of figures displayed, which must in part have probably resulted from conjecture. Allowing for all reasonable discrepancies, the sales of wheat on Saturday and Monday last amounted, probably, to about 300,000 bushels, on the spot and to arrive, one broker on Saturday having purchased about 100,000 bushels on foreign account, and large lots also on Monday and Tuesday shus fixing the probable amount of sales in the three days at about 400,000 bushels, which, at an average cost of \$2 per bushel, would make \$800,000-to which, if the flour bought were added, it would swell the amount to ove \$1,000,000 in the three days referred to, which exceeds any similar amount of sales within so brief a period for many years past. To the above estimate. if we add the sales of corn, cotton and other agri cultural products in the same period, their total value would not probably vary much from between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. For whom or on whose account have these large purchases been made? For individuals, or for government? We believe in part for both, but chiefly for the latter. We incidentally learned that Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. had given out, to their broker, large orders for the purchase of both wheat and flour, which had been daly executed for and on account of the English government. A portion of the orders filled for France were supposed to have been also on account of the French government. It was reported that most of the purchases made on English account were to go into store. and were not taken with the view of immediate shipment. A considerable amount of the purchases made for individuals were on account of Greek houses, and on behalf of orders from Germany Yesterday having been packet day for the America to sail from Boston, it is probable that advices were forwarded to the effect that the bulk of the orders by the Pacific had been filled, and hence until the arrival of later foreign news, with letters, &c., we

may expect some less excitement in breadstuffs. The French war steamer aviso Grondeur, com manded by Lieutenant Gallet, of the Imperial Navy arrived at this post from Gaudaloupe, via Baltimore, on Monday night. She bears a commission authorizing the purchase and shipment of a number of horses for the use of the mounted gens-d'arms of Gaudaloupe, as the native animals are inferior both in stature and strength for military purposes. The Grondeur has four thirty pounder guns and a crew of eighty hands. She is twenty-five years old, and is one of the first vessels which was ever used as a steamer by the French government. Her officers are very gentlemanly men, and recently, at Guadaloupe, nobly aided the American bark Hidaigo when in much danger. The United States flag was hoisted on board the Grondeur at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and saluted with twenty-one guns, which were duly replied to from Governor's Island. The Grondeur will remain in our waters about four weeks. One of her officers (M. Roux), quite a young man, is decorated with the cross,of the legion of honor, he having lost his right

arm in the service of France. There was a gathering of the republican or Preston King party at the Tabernsele last night. Some twelve hundred persons were in attendance. The resolutions possed at the Syracuse Convention were endorsed, and the nominees of that body adopted. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson, of Massachusette, Hon. Mr. Savage, and others. A full report is given in our paper to-day.

Despatches from Washington state that there is a large delegation of Mexicans, who were associated with Santa Anna, at present in that city, and that it is rumored Santa Anna himself has been there for several days. As we can see no reason | designed to cure.

why Santa Anna should keep his movements in this country secret, we are induced to doubt the rumor. Our despatch from Syracuse states that there is little prespect of the two conventions, (the liquor dealers and the constitutionalists,) which meet in that city to-day, being largely attended. It is be-sieved that Col. French has received answers from most of the nominees in answer to his circular, but

Our returns from the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio yesterday are exceedingly meagre and

Letters frem Norfolk, dated the 8th inst., received in Baltimore, report the continued abatement of the yellow fever, there being only an occasional death and but few new cases. In Portsmouth, there had been eleven cases and four deaths during the previous three days.

Hon, Samuel D. Bubbard, Postmaster General under Mr. Fillmore, and ex-member of Congress, died at his residence, in Middletown, Conn., on Monday

Gen. Peter Sarpy, for many years a trader among the Omaha Indians, in Nebraska Territory, has just concluded an important treaty with the Indian Bareau at Washington.

In the Board of Ten Governers yesterday Covernor Draper called attention to the gross fraud perpetrated by contractors on the laborers em ployed on Blackwell's Island. It appears that the city is charged \$1 874 for each laborer employed on the island, while the contractor really pays but \$1 25, thus securing to himself five shillings per day

on each man.

The Committee on Markets of the Board of Aldermen, in session yesterday, after an examination of the subject, announced their intention to report against the petition of the 6th and 71st regiments, N. Y. S. M., for the exclusive use of the rooms over Essex Market, but to recommend that the same be used as a general drill room for the First Divi-

Sion.
Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the paperhanging manufactory of Thomas Faye & Co., No. 152 West Twenty-ninth street; the building and its contents were destroyed. A full account of the affair will be found in another column.

We publish to-day the investigation of the Coro-

ner in the case of Mrs. Abby E. Pease, who died under mysterious circumstances, at the house of Dr. Dupret, in South Second street, Williamsburg. The nvestigation is not yet concluded, but will be continued to-morrow.

Indistments of City Officials.

There can be no doubt but the public has received with very great satisfaction the news that several municipal officers have been indicted for corruption and malfeasance. Not that any one of the accused bore a particularly bad reputation, or that the dozen or so who have been singled out of the mass by the Grand Juries were notoriously profligate, or conspicuously deprayed among their fellows. The public has drawn no distinctions either in their favor or against them. It being generally understood and believed that the officers of the city government, or many of them, were corrupt, no one has stopped to inquire whether these were the worst; they have been made to serve as scape goats for the rest, and it is abundantly manifest that if they should be condemned with the utmost rigor of the law, the public verdict would be: served them right.

So much for the fruits of keeping bad company. There are officers of the federal government concerning whom malice itself has never uttered a calumny; yet so utterly corrupt is the administration and so well does the country know it, that if these very men were indicted and brought to trial, public opinion would be against them. It is the same with the city government of the city of New York. The accused had better be prepared with a full and unquestionable defence. That it is hard for some of them, there can be no doubt. and grave questions may arise with regard to the regularity of the proceedings by which their indictments have been effected. The people are pretty sure to take a broad viewomitting personal considerations and matters of detail: on the strength of the prospect of a clarified atmosphere and a purified administration, they will be ready to overlook individual

cases of hardship. At the same time, conscientions men cannot should be attained by means which no dispassionate thinker can wholly approve. The indictments against the accused officials were obtained on exparte evidence, taken before a sort of star chamber commission called a Grand Jury. That that body was not infallible is proved by the nolle prosequi entered on Monday in the case of Councilman Cooper; in whose case the indictment rested on the evidence of a witness who swore one thing one day and the contrary the next. That an indictment, whether followed or not by a conviction, involves a serious loss of character. and in some cases inflicts an irreparable injury on the party indicted, is still more obvious. Had Conneilman Cooper been allowed to cross examine the witness on whose testimony he was indicted, or had he been suffered to adduce evidence in rebuttal, it is probable that he would never have been brought before the public as an offender against the laws. We hear of other cases, wherein the indictments have been obtained on evidence which no experienced lawyer would consider adequate to sustain a civil suit. There is here matter for serious reflection. That the city officials bear a bad name is no reason why innocent individuals-such as Councilman Cooper must be presumed to be-should be defamed, and held up to public scorn without good cause. If it be necessary-and all will agree that it is-to purge the municipal body of corrupt members, some mode must be invented for doing so without exposing blameless men to irretrievable injury. We must try to get rid of the star chamber system. Grand Juries have their merits, as an institution, no doubt; but in cases of this kind, the mischief they may be made to work is far more readily detected. When an irresponsible body composed of naval officers sat in judgment on the United States navy, and suspended, furloughed, or got rid of some two hundred officers, on exparte evidence, and without hearing one of the accused-the Secretary of the Navy contenting himself with sanctioning proceedings which he admitted he did not approve-the public judgment was that the thing was wrong, and that the officers removed from active service were gratuitously and shamefully wronged. It is even so with the Grand Juries. They hear a part of the evidence in a case, on one side only: they give the accused no chance of demolishing his assailants; they sit with closed doors, which shut out the light of public opinion, and the dread of responsibility; and in this way they give birth to a public impeachment of character which cleaves to a man through life, and which no acquittal, however honorable, can wholly efface. It seems that

such a method of getting rid of corruption is

scarcely less objectionable than the vice it is

LITERARY SENSATIONS-EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS Compse. - Since the appearance of the brochure in relation to the achievements in love, war and diplomacy of the Chevalier Wikoff, there has been quite a lull in the world of "sensation" books. We are anxiously awaiting the appearance of several volumes which were promised during last spring and summer. As we do not desire that the world shall lose the piquant revelations which it has been promised, we take occasion to inquire for the book promised by Mr. Soulé, late Minister to Spain, and now a private citizen of New Orleans. Mr. Scalé promised that he would write the whole bistory of his Cuban negotiations, and give some remarkable revelations concerning our Premier, Mr. Marcy. We want Mr. Soulé's book at once; because Mr. Marcy is, or thinks he is, a prominent candidate for the succession, and is now hard at work endeavering to whip the unterrified democracy into his traces, so that things will be all right at the Cincinnati Convention next June. Mr. Soule thinks he has cause to complain of the manner in which Marcy treated him. Mr. Soulé is the particular pet of that section of the democracy who go in for getting Cuba by any means-fair or foul-and they are particularly anxious to find out how the impetuous Minister was checkmated and choked off by the wily old Secretary. Let us hear from Mr. Soulé, or his publisher, at once.

While we are talking about Cuba we may mention that Mr. John S. Thrasher has been for some time preparing a volume, which is to be a complete history of that island, with an exposé of its relations towards England, Franse. Spain, the United States and other Powers. Mr. Thrasher, although a native of the United States, resided in Cuba during many years. He was editor of the Faro Industrie, and supposed to know more about Cuba than any other man who is in a condition to write or speak freely on the subject. We expect that Mr. Thresher's developements in relation to society and diplomacy in Cuba will be quite interesting, and will form an admirable companion volume to Mr. Sould's revelations concerning Cuban affairs, as viewed through a European telescope. One will tell us all about the "ever faithful island" as it is, and the other will give us the ideas of the Cabinets of Madrid, London, Paris, Vienna and Washington, upon its position, policy and destiny. Hurry up, Mr. Thrasher.

So much for Cuba and politics. Now let us turn to a lighter theme. Next in importance to the revelations of the Chevaliers Soulé and Thrasher we must place the experiences and confessions of the Chevalier Max Maretzek, conductor of the orchestra at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street, and the real, genuine, original Jacobs among the directors of that interesting institution—the pure and undefiled Italian Opera in the United States. Mr. Maretzek put forth the programme of his book several months since, and then retired to the classic shades of Staten Island, there to indite his experiences, confessions and criticisms upon the artists, managers, stockholders and critics who have arranged matters in relation to the Opera, at Astor place, Castle Garden, Niblo's Garden and the Academy of Music, during the seven years that the American publie has been favored with his society.

Things have changed somewhat since Mr. Maretzek put forth this announcement; but we do not see any good reason why we should not have the book. Who is the publisher, and when will it appear? As there is nothing going on at the Academy to occupy a very great deal of the conductor's time, we think that he can find plenty of leisure to answer these important questions. At any rate, the public is anxious about it, and we do not like to lose anything which is likely to be good.

Therefore, we trust soon to announce that we have received advance copies of the three greatest books of the day, to wit: Soulé on Marcy, Thrasher on Cuba, and Maretzek on the sions will create an immense sensation in the fashionable parlors on the avenues-Soulé's criticisms on the Premier will be of great interest to all the divisions of the great democratic party-bard shells, half shells, soft shells, and people without any shells at all; while Thrasher's Cuba will absorb the attention of all the friends of Cuba, including the Junta Captain Rynders and General Quitman. We must have all these books immediately. Wake up, gentlemen. Strike while the iron is hot.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES-FALLING BACK AGAIN.-The Providence Journal (with an air of official authority) informs us that " measures are in progress by the United States government, which will put to rest all fears of any collision with Denmark, growing out of our refusal to submit longer to the Sound dues. A messenger is on the way, if not already in Denmark, charged with important despatches to our representative at Copenhagen, directing him to enter into negotiations, anew, in regard to these taxes. Of course, nothing is known as to the instructions he takes to the United States Charge des Affairs there. It is sufficient, however, to state that our government has no desire to force a friendly government, situated as Denmark is at the present time, into any hasty measures which may compel her to appeal to either of the present belligerent nations for the defence of a system of taxation on her commerce, which is her chief source of

We breathe again. The war is postponed. Our minister is to re-open the negotiations upon the subject, which is equivalent to a treaty of peace. Another triumph of Marcy over Forney and the Kitchen Cabinet. What a dead drag has this old fogy been to the war policy of Mr. Pierce and his Kitchen! Now for another sensation on the Cuba question.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE SWAMP LAND GRANTS .- We transfer to our columns to-day, from the Tribune, the letter of a Mr. William II. Taylor (who is, we presume, a respectable and responsible man) touching the policy of Mr. President Pierce in reference to the swamp lands of the State of Missouri. According to Mr. Taylor's account, the President of the United States, who is sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, has deliberately disreparded the act of Congress upon these Missouri swamp lands.

This is a most extraordinary disclosure, coming so soon as it does after the dismissal of Governor Reeder, of Kansas, because of his alleged speculations in the lands of the halfbreed Indians of that Territory. If it be true that our President has overstepped the act of Congress, and has perfected the transfer to Missouri of large bodies of lands as swamp lands, which are perfectly dry and above the

reach of the law, he is as clearly subject to impeachment as Reeder himself, even had the latter been found guilty of the charge upon which he was officially dismissed. Will not the Cabinet organ condescend to explain this Missour! swamp land operation? We should like to hear from Gen. Cushing upon the subject.

THE CARNIVAL OF THE POLITICIANS,-OUT PO liticians of the city and county of New York, (to say nothing of the rural districts) are now in the midst of an unprecedented carnival. The numerous nocturnal city and county conventions and caucuses, and meetings of demoeratic soft shells, hard shells and half shells, of black republicans, and whites and reds, of United Americans, Allen Knew Nothings, temperance men, liquor dealers, resurrection whige, workingmen, city refermers, and what not, promise to give us the most amusing, rattling, confused, exciting and ridiculous city and county election ever witnessed on this island since its first settlement by the Dutch. The canvass, meantime, has received a vast addition of point, pungency and pepper from the pending indictments, prosecutions, and so forth, against certain unfortunates of our city fathers, and from the terrible onslaught of Alderman Herrick against Mayor Wood. Taking all these things together, the approaching election admonishes us of Hotspur's observation to his anxious wife : "We shall have cracked crowns and bloody noses, my darling;" and it is with this apprehension that we beseech all our rival candidates, parties and factions for the public plunder, to cultivate towards each other the virtues of mutual forbearance. concession and christian charity. Thus we shall achieve a glorious reform in the business of election day, though we may gain nothing in its results.

COMMODORE STEWART AND THE NAVAL BOARD .- We publish, this morning, an important document—the protest of the senior officer of the Navy against the action of a Naval Examining Board, of which he was the presiding officer. This is a regular bomb-shell for the administration, as the powers at Washington have endeavored to create the impression that Commodore Stewart was in favor of the proceedings of the late Board, and that he desired to be retired as an example. By the able document which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the Commodore objected to the proceedings in toto, and for very good reasons. The salient point which he takes is, that every man who is accused of crime or misdemeanor is entitled to a public trial and to be confronted with his accusers. We need not tell our readers that this point is made perfectly impregnable by law and justice. By the exigencies of their profes sion, officers of the navy are removed from many of the responsibilities of civil life, but that is no reason why they should be denied the rights which are common to every citizen. We have no doubt that Commodore Stewart's protest will be duly considered by Congres.

WHERE IS THE PRINCE ?- The St. Lawrence Democrat (administration soft shell) has gone over, bag and baggage, to the Seward and Preston King black republican abolition league Was not Prince John Van Buren appointed to stump this same county of St. Lawrence, for the Syracuse soft shell ticket and platform. such as they are? Yes! Where is he, then? and what is he doing, to permit this "open treason?" Is he a party to this surrender, or does he consent to the damage which the late constitutional speech of Horatio Seymour is working in the free soil soft shell ranks? Is he with Preston King, or with Seymour and Wise? Oh! where is the Prince?

THE BREAD QUESTION .- The excitement created among our operators in breadstuffs and provisions, by the last startling news from Europe, still continues, and the prices of wheat and flour are still upward, with preparations for still larger shipments to Liverpool and Havre. In this connection the news which we expect from Europe to-day, is looked for with far deeper interest than the details of the storming and evacuation of Sebastopol. Here. too, we hold the balance of power among the nations-gold, cotton, bread-for we have

HEAVY READING-The explanations of one of our Wall street cotemporaries, why he has left the whig party to bury itself, and has gone over to the abolition league; and of another, why he wishes to drop the Know Nothings and enlist for the resurrection of the old Simon pure whig party. Heavy and muddy. GREAT AGRICUITURAL SEGW IN BOSTON.-The United

States Agricultural Society will give its third annual exhibition in Boston, commencing on the 23d instant and closing on the 26th. The exhibition will be one of stock solely, and we may expect to see the finest in the Union. The premium list amounts to \$10,000. The city of Boston has granted a square of fifty agree for the purpose of the exhibition. The following invitations habeen issued —

been issued —

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

My Dear Sir—I have the pleasure most respectfully to solicit the honor of your presence at the exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in Boston.

The exhibition will be one of great interest in all its departments. No labor or expense will be spared to render it wart ny of the city in which it is to be beld, and of the nation which the society represents. It will be closed with a grant Agricultural Company of the city of the cit

J. G. BERNETT Esq.
P. S.—On your arrival, please report yourself at the President's tent.

UNITED STATES

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Third National Exhibition.
Hosron, Oct. 23, 24, 28, 26, 1886.
COMPLIMENTARY TICKET.
Admit M. BERSSIT AND LADY
To all the departments and to the banquet.
MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.
WS. S. KING, Secretary.

Things are to be done on a grand scale, and the Societ expect such a reunion of agriculturists and owners of fine horses and cattle as has never been seen before to this country. We presume that the agents of steamboats running on the Sound will make arrangements for ex-cursion tickets at reduced rates during this exhibition.

Marine Affairs. The steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Schenek, also arrived yesterday morning from Savannah. Among her passengers are Mrs. Mary E. Cole, wife of the captain of the ship Wm. Penn; Dr. C. T. Bourne, and seven seamen, all of whom were saved from the wreck of the ship William Penn, re-cently wrecket on Hatteras Shoals.

Personal Intelligence.

At the Smithenian House.—Hen. F. P. Stanion, Washing ten, James S. Bolinan, Texas; D. M. Cohen, Railinger; Hon. T. M. Lang, Va.; Major P. Bowen, Savanach; Rev. R. Lanc, Rev. M. Strong, Va.

At the Howard Hotel.—Hon. J. F. Kennedy, New Orleans General Prince, New Jersey, F. W. Hiles, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. J. Farber, Auburn; Cag. E. Field, Naturelist, Georgia, P. W. B. Chamberlain, Kenne, Kev. A. S. Morrall, Georgia, D. W. B. Chamberlain, Kenne, Kev. A. S. Morrall, Georgia, D. W. B. Chamberlain, Stener, Rev. A. S. Morrall, Georgia, D. W. B. Chamberlain, Stener, Rev. A. S. Morrall, Georgia, D. Morrall, J. W. B. Chamberand, Keener, Kev. A. S. Morrall, Georgia, From Savannah, in steamathy Alabam—Dr J Morrell, L. J Foliem and lady, M. J Paramore, Wm A Feoke, W. H. Sprinder, A. K. Klunger, J. C. Rigonas, J. R. Wilder and lady, Miss. H. Wade, Mrs Wade, and five in stearage. From siny Wm Pene, Mary E. Cole, Captain's wife, Dr C. T. Bourrie, Thos. Sedder James Islam. C. Bettes, H. Delbols, J. C. Thompson, Thos 31 James Islam. C. Bettes, H. Delbols, J. C. Thompson, Thos. 32

pore, John H Snow.

Pi in Charlesion, in meaniship Marion—Capt Coste, USN WC Breeze, O Hammond, Miss Hammond, J Winestock, B S Winestock, P B Sweeney, L E Smith, J E Sawyer, A J Cambell, L S Haker, J W Boyd, H E Clarke, F C Barrett, W A Jree, J J Appew, and 14 in steerage.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PAINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

SANTA ANNA BELIEVED TO BE IN WASHINGTON—
CASINGT MESTINGS IN REGARD TO MEXICO—THE
OHIO AND PERSYLVANIA ELECTIONS—ORGANIZAUTON OF THE NEXT CONGRESS—TREATY WITH
THE OMAHA INDIANS, ETC.

Washington, Oct. 9, 1855.

There are no specific cans who wer care did not seen that the care with santa Auma in Mexico, and it is belief the specific server of the Cabinet have known of his being here for several days; and, furthermore, that highly important matters have been before the Cabinet for specific server, in regard to the unhappy continuous specific server.

To-day's Union ther verbose article, written b Cushing, in which the same sing Post is severely handled and finally read out of the democratic party. Hon. T. Butler King arrived here this morning, and if

stopping at Willard's.

Great excitement prevails here in the political circles this evening, relative to the Ohio and Pennsylvania eletions. Several prominent Ohio politicians conside Medill's election quite certain, but concede to the fusion

of carrying the Legislature. Several members of the next Congress are here, and the subject of organization is great topic. It seems to be the current opinion that the fusionists will sweep every-

thing. Culiom will be the strong man for Clerk.

Gen. Peter Sarpy, for the last thirty-five years a trader among the Omaha Indians, in the Nebraska Territory,

among the Omiha Indians, in the Nebraska Territory, has just concluded an important treaty with the Indian Bureau, and has left for home.

The Navy circles have been thrown into quite an excitement by the unexpected resuscitation of Commodore Stewart's protest against the action of the Navy Board of 1846.

Washington begins to look lively. Guy's National is througed with a noisy crowd of politicians.
The contract to furnish material for the extension of the Treasury building has been awarded to Messrs. Beales and Dixon, of Maine.

The State Elections.
PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1855.
The election here passed off quietly to-day. The ind cations, from a few scattering returns received, are that in the democratic wards of the city the majorities will be largely increased if they do not overcome the Ameri can majorities in the other portions.

Democratic majorities in this city:—Fourth ward, 925
Eleventh ward, 408; Twelfth ward, 200; Sixth ward, 143.
The American ticket has majorities as follows:—Ninth
ward, 144; Tenth ward, 666; Thirteenth ward, 430.
Lancaster City.—Democratic gain 619.
In York county, the entire democratic ticket is elected

In 1078 county, the democratic candidate for sheriff is elected by about 800 majority.

Schuyikili county—Whole democratic tic ket elected.

Monroe county—The democratic majority is about

1,400.

Northam pton county—Democratic majority is about Northam pton county—Democratic majority, 900.

Wayne county—The whole democratic ticket is elected. Luzerae county—Thomas Nicholson, fusionist, for Canal Commissioner, has 180 majority in Wilkesbarre. The vote in the county is close.

Columbia county—The vote is very close. In six townships, Thomas Nicholson has 190 majority. Bauphin county—Nicholson has 270 majority. In Harrisourg, Middletown district, Nicholson has 170 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1855.

Eleven democratic members of the Assembly and a Senator in the county are elected. Two whigs and two democrats are elected to the Assembly in the city.

Alleghany county—Twenty-seven districts give Patterson, dem., for sheriff, 1,050 majority; and the entire democratic ticket is probably elected.

Cambria county—Gassport gives indications of 800 majority for the democratic ticket.

Blair county—Gassport gives Arnold Plummer, for Canal Commissioner, 96; and Hollidaysburg, 99. Altonaborough gives the American candidate 39 majority. In Logan township, the fusion majority is 250. OHIO.

The election passed off here to-day quietly and peace-ably. All the coffee houses in the city were closed. The democratic county ticket is elected. E The returns, thus far received, are meagre and un-reliable. CINCINNATI, Oct. 9, 1855

E The returns, thus far received, are meagre and unreliable.

At this hour there is no possibility of saying more than that Wm. H. Medill, democrat, for Governor, is aheal with a fair prespect of election. The returns thus far received are very scattering.

GEORGIA.

Returns from 93 counties in Georgia show 13,756 in majorities for Johnson (dem.), for Governor, and 5,237 for Andrews, (Know Nothing.) Crawford's election in the Second district secures six democrats for Congress.

NEWARK CHARTER FLEETION.

NEWARK, Oct. 9, 1855.

Our charter election to-day has not been so warmly

Our charter election to-day has not been so warmly contested as usual. Horace J. Pointer (whig) has been elected Mayor over Moses Bigelow, by a handsome majority. In some of the wards independent Union ticket have been elected against the whig Know Nothing candidate, but as the votes are not yet counted, we cannot give the precise results. The new Common Council will be decidedly whig

From Syracuse. THE TWO CONVENTIONS—PROSPECT OF PUSION BE TWEEN THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND CONSTITU-TIONALISTS, ETC.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 9, 1855. STRACUE, Oct. 9, 1855.

There are as yet but alight symptoms of the two conventions to-morrow being largely attended, nor can anything positive be known as to the course of proceeding. There is little daubt, however, of a fusion between the liquor dealers and constitutionalists. Answers to Col. French's circulars have been received from most of the nominees; but he keeps shady about them.

Pennsylvania Politics.

The Hon. Geo. Darsie publishes a card in the Chronical in the card publishes a card in the Chronical in the card published in the Susquehanna Republican agreeing to the withdrawnl of Passmore Williamson, pame for Canal Commissioner, and recommending the republicans to support Thomas Nicholson,

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Bairmon, Get. 9, 1855.

We have Norfolk letters of yesterday, which report a continued abatement of the yellow fever, there being but few new cases, and only an occasional death. About sixteen had died during the last three days, most of them returned refugees. On Sunday there were four deaths and three new cases, and on Monday none were reported. At Portsmenth there had been four deaths and eleven new cases during the last three days. The Rev. M. Devilin, a Catholic minister, was very ill.

The Health of New Orleans—Mail Derange ment.

New Orleans, Oct. 8, 1855.

The weather has been quite cool here for several days past, and the health of the city is rapidly improving. The number of deaths during the past week was 152, including 46 from yellow fover. The fever is abating in the interior.

Three mails are over due from New York, our latest dates being to the 29th ult.

Connecticut State Fair.

The fair here is progressing finely. It is a beautiful day, and the amount of products and number of animals are immense. Those who have seen the New York State and number of cattle as the seen to them. A very large number of cattle and horses are here. The track is in fine order. Thursday will be the great day. Death of the Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard.

The Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard, ex-member of Cangress and late Postmaster General under President Fillmore died at his residence in this city last evening, at the ag of 55 years. He had been sick with a spinal complain for some time.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

The following are the feetings of our bank statement for the past week:—
Capital stock, \$32,710,000; leans and discounts, \$54,167,139; specie in banks, \$3,198,404; amount due from other banks, \$9,402,977; amount due to other banks, \$9,402,977; amount due to other banks, \$8,893,000; deposites, \$16,157,440; circulation, \$8,508,477.

Frost at the South.

New Outsans, La., Oct. 9, 1855.

A frost is reported as having occurred in the interior We had a slight frost (the first of the season) in this callity last night.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1855.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives. 85; Reading 47%; Long island, 13%; Morris Canal, 14%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45%.

New Constitution of the Constitution o

nia Railroad, 45%. New Omeass, Oct. S. 1855.

Cotton firm, with an upward tendency. Prices stiffer, but not quotably higher. Sales to-day 19,000 bales. Flour considerably higher. Sales to-day 19,000 bales. Freighte. Cotton to liverpool, 13-16d; and to Havre, 1%c. The receipts at all Southern ports, up to the present time, exceed those of last year 95,000 bales. Cotton has advanced an igo. The sales to-day amounted to 10,500 bales, at 9c. as igo. The sales to-day amounted to 10,500 bales, at 9c. as igo. Omeass, oct. 9, 1855.

Cotton has advanced an igo. The sales to-day amounted to 10,500 bales, at 9c. as igo. Omeass, oct. 9, 1855.

Cotton—The sales to-day amount to 1,400 bales. Market weak and unsettled.

Balinors, Oct. 9, 1845.

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Barmons, Oct. 9, 1845.

A large business has been done here during the last two days in flour and coffee—the value of the sales being over \$400,000. 14,500 bags of Rio coffee have been sold at 10% of a 11% of and 18,000 bils, flour. On the latter prices advanced 26c. to-day, City Mills, Howard street, and Ohio being quoted at \$6.50.

Arrival of the French Steamer Gro DEFCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—OBJECT VISIT—SALUTE OF THE AMERICAN PLEASING INCIDENT IN HER HISTORY.

PLEASING INCIDENT IN HER RISTORY.

The French war steamer Grondeur, commanded by Lieutenant Gallet, of the imperial Navy, arrived in this port at nine o'clock Monday evening from Bultimore, charged with a commission for the purchase and shipment of thirty-five horses, for the use of the mounted gens d'armes of the Colony of Guadaloupe. The Grondeur is a French steam artiso, and her hull is now about twenty-five years old. She is one of the first steam vessels which was ever used in France, and, looked at in this light alone, is an object of interest.

The Grondeur is a steamer of 100 horse power, having side wheels. She is manned by a crew of eighty men, and mounts four guns, each of a thirty-pound calibre.

side wheels. She is manned by a crew of eighty men, and mounts four guns, each of a thirty-pound calibre. When visited by our reporters yesterday, the men were all at their posts, with the officers busily engaged in ordering and executing the different duties of the day, as well as seeing to the cleaning up of the vessel, which was rendered necessary by her voyage. Our reporters, who were received with much gentlemanly courtesy, immediately observed the ease and freedom of interceurse which prevailed on board, and the consequent promptness with which every duty was performed, a fact which fully explains the efficiency of each arm of the French service. On board the Grondeur the accommodations for persons serving in the vessel are very good. The following is a

LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

Commander Lieutenant Gallet.
First Midshipman M. Contarte.
Second M. Boress.
Capiain's Clerk M. Boress.
Capiain's Clerk M. Saly.
M. Roux Squite a young man, but has already seensome service, having had his right arm amputated in the consequence of a severe wound which he received in the action at Mogador. For his conduct on that occasion he was decorated with the cross of a Chevaller of the Legion of Honor, which he now wears.
On board the Grondenr, in addition to her of-

On board the Grondenr, in addition to her of-ficers, are the gentlemen composing the Commis-sion to which has been entrusted the task of selecting and purchasing the horses. The Commissioners are M. Beucher, Under Commissary of the F. nch Navy and President of the Commission; M. Solville, e er of the gens d'armes of Guadaloups, and M. Michelon, Veterlaary Surgeon. The Grondeur will remain in our harbor for one month,

during which time it is hoped her officers will be able sa-At one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, during the visit of our reporters, Lieutenant Gallet ordered the flag of the United States to be run up to the mast head of the

Grondeur, where, as it gradually unfolded to the breeze, it was duly saluted by a discharge of twenty-one guns, which were immediately replied to from the guns of Castle William, at Governor's Island.

In connection with the arrival in our waters of the Grondeur, the following communication from the United States Vice Consul at Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, complimentary to the commander and officers of that vessel, is very appropriate. We clip it out of the Journal Commer-

very appropriate. We clip it out of the Journal Commercial of Foint-a-Fitre.—

To the Editor of the Commencial—

In my own name, as well as in that of Captain Nelson legals, of the American brig Hidalgo, from Machia, I beg you will be kind enough to open the columns of your journal to the expression of our gratitude for the succors which were afforded to that vessel during the late storm of the 5th inst.

In the first place, I would eite Commander Gallet, of the steamer le Grondour, whose courageous initiative has saved the vessel at the moment when to all appearance it was inevitably lost. It is not the first time that this intelligent officer has rendered important services to our commerce. He gave us, on the 15th, a new proof of his solicitude for all those menaced by danger, no matter what their nationality may be. Suchmen as Commander Gallet do honor to the service to which they belong.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my consideration,

N. N. N. STY, Vise Consul of the U. S. of America.

POINT-A-FITER, August 27, 1855.

As the Grondeur will remain in port some weeks, we

As the Grondeur will remain in port some weeks, we are sure that our merchants will take measures during her stay, to evince to Capta A Gallet and his officers, their appreciation of the gallant and humane dispositions they have exhibited.

THE COURT MARTIAL UPON LIEUTENANT HALDEMAN, UNITED STATES ARMY. FOURTH DAY.—The Court Martial in the case of First Lieutenant Horace Haldeman was resumed yesterday at 11 A. M., all the Court being present, Brevet Lieutenant-

Colonel Thomas Swords presiding. Sergeant-Major William Head was again called up for

Previous to any question being put, witness stated that he declined to answer the last question proposed by the accused on the previous day, and ruled out by the Court, as to whether he had over secreted any government stores and sold them on his own account to Captain Von Pelt, who has charge of the government lightering, or to any

other party?
All present except the Court were ordered to withdraw

All present except the Court were ordered to withdraw when it was decided that the request of the witness could not be granted.

The cross-examination was hereupon continued as follows:—In the Commissary store house, beades commissary stores were kept rope, rakes, hoes, oats, corn, savings of depot mess, a number of stores and pipes, with a number of boxes of clothing. The amount of rice, &c., received by Lieut. H., I learned from entries in a memorandum book.

received by Leut. H., I searned from entries in a memorandum book.

By the accused—Have you not during the last two months expressed feelings of heetility to me? A. Not that I am aware of.

By the accused—Have you not said that I watched you so c—d tight that you could not make a cent out of provisions belonging to the commissary, or words to that effect? A. I positively have never made any assertion of the kind; I nover said to private Smith that Lieutenant Haldeman was a d—d mean man, and that I would have satisfaction or be reveaged upon him; I never told sargeant Fogerty that the d—d son of a b—h (meaning Lieutenant Haldeman) was in my way; that he watched he provisions on the dock and then again in the counted the provisions on the dock and then again in the storehouse; that I could not manage any way to have any more pork on board the vessel.

Lieatenant Haldeman) was in my way; that he watched me so close I could not make a cent; that he counted the provisions on the dock and then agdin in the storehouse; that I could not manage any way to have any more pork on board the vessel.

Direct examination resumed—In my statement that I was in the habit of collecting all the money accruing from the sales of the savings of recruits' rations, I did not mean to include the money paid by the Commissary in New York for some of those savings; I meant the money collected for sales made in small quantities by myself; in Captain Lovell's time the checks diawn by the Commissary in New York for these savings was given to me by Captain Lovell's time the checks diawn by the Commissary in New York for these savings was given to me by Captain Lovell, and by me to the Port Treasurer; this system was changed by Lieutenant Haldeman in 1854, when he assumed the duties as Commissary at Fort Columbus; all the beef received at the port from the contractor was taken upon the returns and accounted for as having been issued to the troops. Q. Have you not held your position as Commissary Sergeant at the pleasure of the Commissary, and could not be have removed you had your habits or character been exceptionable?

Objected to by the accused, on the ground that the regulations of the army show the power of the Commissary over the Commissary Sergeant, and that no question on the subject has been sllowed to be put on the cross-examination.

The Court scatained the objection.

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Objected to by First Lieut. Black, 9th Regiment of Infantry.

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Objected to move derived from sales of savings, as I did not receive it.

No further questions seling put to the witness, the Judge Advocate, proceeded to read over his testimony, which, after slight modifications, was subscribed by the witness. Fir. John J. claeralen was next called for the prosecution, and being swom by

Police Intelligence.
ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL A POLICEMAN.

Yesterday morning a man named Edward Haley, was brought before Justice Pearcy, at the Second District Po-lice Court, charged with having, on the previous night, attempted to kill officer Maines, of the Twenty-first ward police, by discharging a loaded musket at him, while the latter was patrolling his beat. It appears from the evidence taken before the magistrate, that on Monday morning Haley was acrested by efficer Maines for assault and battery and disorderly conduct, and that after he has been released on ball, he sail he would be revenged upon the efficer for his conduct. On Monday night he met the solve efficer, and on coming up to him said, "Now I've got you; I told you I'd do it." At the same time he pre-